

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

TYRONE NOEL NUNN,

Plaintiff,

v.

ELY STATE PRISON,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:24-cv-00988-GMN-EJY

ORDER

Plaintiff Tyrone Noel Nunn submitted a Civil Rights Discrimination Complaint on a form provided by the Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights. (ECF No. 1-1.) On June 5, 2024, this Court ordered Plaintiff to submit a complaint on this Court's approved form and either file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$405 filing fee on or before August 2, 2024. (ECF No. 3.) The Court warned Plaintiff that the action could be dismissed if he failed to file a complaint and either file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$405 filing fee for a civil action by that deadline. (*Id.* at 2.) That deadline expired and Plaintiff did not file a complaint or a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, pay the full \$405 filing fee, or otherwise respond.

I. DISCUSSION

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. See *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th

1 Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to
2 dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the public's
3 interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to manage its docket;
4 (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of
5 cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. See *In re*
6 *Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting
7 *Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987)).

8 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation
9 and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Plaintiff's
10 claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal
11 because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing
12 a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542
13 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of
14 cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

15 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can
16 be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider
17 dismissal. See *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining
18 that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order
19 does not satisfy this factor); accord *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th
20 Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that
21 “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives prior to disobedience of the court's
22 order as satisfying this element[,]” *i.e.*, like the “initial granting of leave to amend coupled
23 with the warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,]” have been “eroded” by *Yourish*).
24 Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a
25 case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779
26 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this action cannot realistically proceed until
27 and unless Plaintiff submits a complaint and either files a fully complete application to
28 proceed *in forma pauperis* or pays the \$405 filing fee for a civil action, the only alternative

1 is to enter a second order setting another deadline. But the reality of repeating an ignored
2 order is that it often only delays the inevitable and squanders the Court's finite resources.
3 The circumstances here do not indicate that this case will be an exception: there is no
4 hint that Plaintiff needs additional time or evidence that he did not receive the Court's
5 order. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these circumstances.
6 So the fifth factor favors dismissal.

7 **II. CONCLUSION**

8 Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they
9 weigh in favor of dismissal. It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without
10 prejudice based on Plaintiff's failure to submit a complaint and file a fully complete
11 application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$405 filing fee in compliance with
12 this Court's June 5, 2024, order. The Clerk of Court is directed to enter judgment
13 accordingly and close this case. No other documents may be filed in this now-closed
14 case. If Plaintiff wishes to pursue his claims, he must file a complaint in a new case.

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16 DATED THIS 13 day of August 2024.

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20 Gloria M. Navarro, Judge
21 United States District Court
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